

Manager

ENTERTAINMENT

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**PIANOS****HIRE**

FROM

\$10 Per MONTH.**TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.****FURNISHED FLATS.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 3 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
For two months from the end of March.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the
P.S.K.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Care of GILMAN & Co.,
8a, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [204]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From 1st April, 1916.

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE
P.S.K.
Apply to—
Care of "A. J. P."
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [203]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.
Vacant from 1st March.
Apply to—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [206]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
1st Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms
with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters. The
Premises are being thoroughly repaired and
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent
moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [208]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [207]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. B. AYASIA,
Care of E. PISANNTI,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P.S.K.

NO. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious
"SHORNLIFFE," Garden Road, to let
Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"GLENNIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas,
No. 54, THE PRAX, Fully Furnished, including
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 3, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

VILLA WEST.

NO. 50, PEARL STREET—on Cairns Road
level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1916.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE with
entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street,
Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

ONE GODOWN, No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRAX
(Unfurnished).

NO. 28, THE PRAX (5 CAMERON VILLAS,
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [21]

TO LET.

OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second
Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs.
Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
Wm. MEYERINK & Co.,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P.S.K.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,
1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knatsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE,"
No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up
and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with
Bathrooms.
On the whole and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY

CO. TOKIO JAPAN

Obtainable EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

HONGKONG.

Obtainable EVERYWHERE.

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**GARMENTS FROM HONGKONG
FOR THE TROOPS.****LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**

The following letters have been received by Lady May in acknowledgment of various consignments of clothes and other articles sent by the Women of Hongkong, "Our little bit Workers" Society, Kowloon, etc.:—

From Officer Commanding, 10th General Hospital, Alexandria.

Alexandria, 18th January, 1916.

Dear Madam—I have just received the very acceptable consignment of comforts sent by the Women of Hongkong, all safe and intact.

Please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks. Every article will prove extremely acceptable to the men. Colonel Gordon Hall has been removed to Cairo, and I have taken over his charge, but I hope this will not in any way affect your patronage to this Hospital.

Again thanking you for the gifts.—I remain, Yours faithfully,

Geo. Scott.

Lt.-Colonel R.A.M.C.,
Commanding 10th General Hospital.

The following extracts are from a letter from Colonel Gordon Hall:—

"Ever so many thanks for the letter and for all the things so kindly sent by the Women of Hongkong for the sick and wounded; they will be most useful. Unfortunately, I was transferred from charge of the 19th General Hospital before the things arrived. I have been moved to Cairo as A.D.M.S. of the Cairo District. You asked me to enclose a list of articles that are useful for the wounded, which I do now. Should anyone be sending things they could either be sent to the O.C. 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, or if they were sent to me A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbassia, Cairo, I would give them to some of the various hospitals under me.

I have just heard from Canton that the people there have sent a case of things. Again thanking you all ever so much for all the things you have sent, etc."

Enclosed list.

Tobacco, pipes, cigars, cigarettes, slippers (soft), socks, mufflers, sleeping suits, khaki shirts for officers, khaki collars, tray cloths, table napkins, scrubbers, dressing-gowns, bandages, small brass ash-trays, thin brass pots for flower pots so as to improve wards, wool for working for the men, cards and games of any sort, money to buy easy chairs and cover them, walking-sticks for those who are lame, sweets.

"These are all I can think of just now. Do not send any more warm underclothing, as the Government is sending out a lot now, and it is not of much use sending lint and dressing, as there is plenty of that."

F. GORDON HALL.

The following is from Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society:—

94 Marlborough Mansions
West Hampstead, N.W.
18th January.

Dear Lady May—I ought to have written sooner to thank for a very welcome parcel of 6 dozen socks, which reached me before Xmas. They are beautifully warm and soft and I have already dispatched most of them in bales going to Egypt and Malta and Salonika; they will be so delightful for frost-bitten and sore feet. On January 1st a box arrived from your friends, and I am very grateful for the contents. This week I have sent a bale to Malta and one to Alexandria and two to Salonika, and in these I put some of the stationary, ginger and other extras, besides dividing the shirts and socks and useful garments. Most of the quaint slippers have gone to Egypt, as these articles seem to be in great demand on account of the insects in the sand on the floors. A nurse whom I know and 3 others were sent back from Alexandria with poisoned feet. The December report is nearly ready, and I hope soon to send you copies for your friends.

The little message, enclosed have been sewn upon the garments, as pins are so scarce to the unwary man! The Society has done very well this quarter; 3,072 garments have been given, besides "extras," and I have had most grateful letters, as you will see. I am sending bales pretty often to Salonika; 8 have gone there since November. I fear the contents will soon be wanted! Messrs. Sheehan, Tames have told me that another box is on the way. I am so glad to hear it, and will write when it arrives. With kindest regards, Yours sincerely,

H. EDEN.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 19th February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 7 weeks.
This Year (1916)	\$11,465	\$4,981
Last Year (1915)	13,012	73,549
Increase	1,547	110 2
Decrease	—	—

THE SALONIKA FRONT.

**THE ADVANTAGES GAINED BY
WITHDRAWAL.**

Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from Salonika, on December 28th, says:—We are now securely established in our defensive positions around Salonika and across the head of the Chalcidice Peninsula. Work upon them is already so far advanced that it needs only a visit to the front lines to make clear what an advantage we have gained in withdrawing from our former position beyond the Greek frontier.

This retirement, lasting from December 2nd to December 18th and bombastically represented by the enemy as a victory imposed by them, became the necessary and only reasonable thing to do, as soon as the attempt made by the French to join up with the Serbians failed, owing to the Serbian army's being thrust back from the Babuna Pass.

General Sarrail only went into that very difficult country which lies along the Vardar Valley, beyond the Demir Kapur ravine, with this objective as his sole aim. If the plan had succeeded, and if the French and Serbians had been able to join hands over a front covering most of South-West Serbia, it would have been a great coup. Vigorously though the attempt was made, as the force fighting on the slopes of Mt. Arkanjel showed it did not succeed, and what has justified the French General's daring in attempting this difficult advance, by a precarious line of communications, is the skill with which he extricated himself from the adventure when the feasibility of its realisation disappeared.

The part which our forces played in this retirement was comparatively small. The British troops engaged amounted only to a third of those of the French, and the distance over which the retirement had to be effected was shorter. Consequently the supreme command of the whole allied force was in French hands. Owing principally to the fog and to the difficult and confused country we had to retire through, as well as the superiority of the enemy in light guns, we had the insignificant losses that have been published. But these may be regarded as not too high a price to pay for the exchange from our entrenched positions along those steep and inaccessible crests, twisting and folding into gullies and dead ground, up which the enemy could creep unseen, to the line which we now hold 10 to 15 miles from Salonika, with a broad and absolutely open field of fire across a bare plain rolling up at intervals five or six miles into hills that are thoroughly suitable for artillery positions.

Moreover, these new works of ours are not linked with our base at Salonika, as were the Irish Division's old lines, by a disjointed line of supply, made up of train, motor-wagon, horse transport, and mule-back. Instead, quite a good road runs straight out from Salonika to a central point on the line. Others of more dubious quality branch off to various parts of the front, and motley gangs of Greek labourers are engaged almost wherever you look in building new roads or repairing the old ones.

A STOUT STRONGHOLD.

Our trenches guard the northern slope of one of the lines of hill that rib the land. Our principal trenches lie deep and well-berged, and from the front they are invisible. There, hundred yards after you have passed them and look back there is nothing but the blue smoke of camp fires behind them, mingling with the mists that rise from the clayey soil to mark the line on which they lie.

Further on across the brown flats that stretch in unbroken monotony to where the next hill ridge rises six or seven miles away, there are more earthworks, outposts, and advanced posts, covering possible lines of approach along the folds of the ground, with machine-guns and trenches buried so flush with the surface that even the sun cannot find enough disturbance in the earth to cast a shadow. It is a most shelterless plain, but its very flatness and absence of cover make it a stout stronghold to maintain on the defensive.

One effect that our retirement, combined with the moving of most of the Greek troops from the neighbourhood of Salonika, has produced is yet another curious problem arising out of the close proximity of the two armies. When the greater part of the Greek garrison left Salonika one section of it was transferred to Serres, near the Bulgarian frontier, and it lies there between us and our enemy.

The present position is that the Greeks have withdrawn on both flanks and left the ground free for the fight of the principal combatants. The greater portion of the Greek army, however, is not far distant, and if its old enemy, the Bulgarians, begin to be active in operations on Greek soil, with the inevitable requisitions of supplies, shellings of villages, and other things that these necessitate, who can say whether the Greek attitude would remain passive?

"TO THE LAST MAN."**BRITAIN'S "INFLEXIBLE DECISION."**

Paris, December 30th.—Voicing the general opinion in France regarding the British Government's decision to institute compulsory military service, the *Temps* says:—

"Of all sacrifices made by England since the beginning of the war the abandonment of voluntarism will not be the least. The British have accomplished considerable evolution, and they are breaking today with one of the traditions to which they were most attached, in order to give themselves to work which does not please them, but in which they feel that their honour and future are engaged."

"Nothing could better demonstrate the inflexible resolution of the British nation. It is determined on victory, and accepts its conditions. They were not vain words which its authorised representative (the Prime Minister) used in declaring that Great Britain was prepared to give her last shilling and her last man to gain victory. Her latest decision will convince the enemy and neutral of her firm determination to accept no other peace than that based on complete victory of the Allies."

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**COUNT ZEPPELIN'S
PROPHECY.****ANOTHER "CRUSHING GERMAN
OFFENSIVE."**

Another "crushing German offensive" is declared to be in preparation and, as a result the "Allies will soon be beaten." Bigger guns, exterminating gas, "bombs more devastating than any yet introduced," and air raids on a colossal scale are threatened for the early days of the year. Count Zeppelin, in a speech at Dusseldorf, is reported by the local newspapers as saying, "This cruel war which has been forced on us by Britain's duplicity and avarice has now lasted nearly seventeen months. The flower of our manhood has been called on to make bitter sacrifices and our women folk mourn the loss of our dear ones. Our consolation is that victory is in sight and I can promise you now, speaking for myself and expressing the view of our Imperial master, that the war will not last two years. The next few months will see German arms march rapidly to triumph to triumph and the final destruction of our enemies will be swift and sudden. Zeppelin's fleet will play an important part in future operations and will demonstrate more than ever their power as a factor in modern warfare."

The Kaiser himself has taken a hand in promulgating new threats. He addressed a New Year's greeting to his armies, in which he says, "Whenever a superior number of enemies try to rush our lines they fail before your loyalty and bravery. Everywhere where I sent you into battle you gained glorious victories. In the most maddest our enemies still strive to deprive us of all that makes life worth living. The hope of conquering us in fair fighting they buried long ago. On the weight of their masses, on the starvation of our entire people, on the influence of their campaign of calumny, which is mischievous and malicious, they believe they can still reckon. Their plans will not succeed."

In reply to a congratulatory telegram from the President of the Reichstag, the Kaiser telegraphed, "I had the entire German people hope to God that the New Year will bring a final victory for our just cause and a new guaranteed basis for the beneficial development in peaceful competition with other nations of our Fatherland."

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.**TURKISH POSITION INUNDATED.**

The following message, dated 25th January, 1916, was received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

"The rise of the river has inundated the Turkish position at Kut. The enemy have evacuated the entire length of trenches on the General Townshend's north-west front, taking back some 2,000 yards. General Townshend's reconnoitring patrol advanced 1,800 yards, filling up the Turkish trenches, and founded fifty dead in one place, lying with fixed bayonets, and wearing their knapsacks. These were shelled by his guns, when flooded out of their nearest trenches a few days ago. There were fully twenty-two rows of immensely deep trenches and miles of communication trenches honeycombing the whole position. General Townshend's position being on the higher ground, his escape the worst consequence of the flood. There has been no rain for two days, though the weather is cool, and the sky cloudy. The river is falling. General Townshend is in daily communication by wireless with the force advancing up the Tigris. All is well since Townshend came."

TURKISH TACTICS.

A later message from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia reads:—

"The rainy spell has passed and the river is falling. There are clear cold days with a dry wind driving up the mud and frost at night. Our column advancing up the Tigris is in good condition, despite the exposure and severe weather, and is encamped within twenty-five miles of General Townshend's force at Kut-el-Amara. The conditions of the western front are repeated here, with modifications. At Shaikh Saad, by throwing back their left flank entrenchments at right angles to their front, the Turks turned our enveloping movement into a frontal attack, and again at Ummal-Hannan on the 21st January, a frontal attack was forced upon us by the Suwayda marsh on which the Turks rested their left flank. The Turks' trenches at Shaikh Saad were of an excellent description, being deep and narrow, and the troops could move quickly along them from point to point without exposing themselves. Some were held by Arab Irregulars and cavalry; others were connected by communication trenches with reserves posted in the rear. The position was the same on both banks of the river."

Apart from these Turkish tactics, the country offers its defenders three natural advantages against enveloping movement by an invading force proceeding along the river. The first is the absence of water inland; the second is the presence in many places of impassable swampy ground, extending to within a mile or two of the Tigris as at "el-Hannah" Marsh. The third is the uniform flatness of the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am Not Responsible for any Debts that may be incurred in my name unless the order is countersigned by me.

STEPHEN C. LEE.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [319]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE PRAETHON STAKES.—14 Miles.

Birdwood	13.0	145
Daylight	13.0	145
Firelight	13.0	145
King Jack	13.1	150
King Alice	13.1	152
Lorenzo	13.1	155
Mascotte	13.0	148
Baroda Chief	13.1	140
Cornwall Chief	13.1	140
Suffolk Chief	13.1	148
Derby Chief	13.0	148
Maybey	12.3	143
Shabrang	13.0	139
Winnipeg	13.0	135
Buckingham	13.1	140
The Duke Dahlia	13.0	159
Giant Dahlia	13.2	155
Windsor Dahlia	13.1	162
Tinker	13.0	142
Peter Pieman	13.1	162
Simple Simon	13.0	157
Little Jack Horner	12.3	146
Merry Andrew	13.0	165
Sandy	13.0	165
Romulus (late Roman)	13.2	148
Chief	13.0	148
Snowflake	13.0	140
Bayonet	13.1	130
Freemason	12.3	130
Odd Fellow	13.0	152
Good Templar	13.0	140

G. K. HALL BRUTTON,
Handicapper.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [290]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE."
Arrived Hongkong on 21st February, 1916.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARE,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [1]

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 25th February, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in on or before the 23rd February, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, 25th February, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [12]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY Morning, 24th instant.
For Terms for Boarders or Day-Scholars, apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [312]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to the First Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (late occupied by The Nippon Yusen Kaisha).

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [313]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN GIRL to assist daily with a small Child.
Apply to—
Box 124,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [313]

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE in North China.—£1,000 a Year. £500 in Contingents. No opposition. Loyal Clients. Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[270]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), AND
SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 23RD AND 26TH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price 7/ for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or 3/ per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, 2/.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [291]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Member Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [293]

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of our Customers who will be attending the RACE MEETING, we are serving hot and cold Tiffin at the Café from 11 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. SPECIAL MENU \$1.00 per head or à la Carte.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [297]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm. MEYERHOF & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS beg to notify their constituents and the public generally, that on and after 1st March no Comproducers' Orders, other than Cash Orders issued by Banks, will be accepted in payment of Collections or amounts due to the Banks. Comproducers' Orders will not be received for credit of Constituents' Current Accounts.

(Signed) THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,
THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,
THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK,
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [299]

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND EDEN PHILLIPOTS.

Last Year's Great London Success.

ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, AT 8.30 P.M.

AND MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, AT 8.30 P.M.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S FROM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at 9 A.M.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [299]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [275]

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st February to 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [267]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1915 at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [314]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1915 of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2065, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18692/18698 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITTELEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 16th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1916. [254]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [259]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3848/60, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 13th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [308]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 28th February, 1916. Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Ho ngkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

DEATHS.
PEER.—At the Island, Wei-hai-wei, on February 6th, DOBBS, beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. BEN, aged six years.
LAY.—At Boscombe, England, on January 18th, EMILY MATILDA, the wife of W. THURLOW LAY, late Commissioner of Customs Service.
RUL.—At No. 1, North Honan Road Extension, Shanghai on February 17th, PETER AUGUSTUS RUL, aged 21 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road; C. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 23RD FEBRUARY, 1916.

THE CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN.

One more of Germany's few remaining Colonies has been wrested from her and another of Britain's "little wars" has been brought to a successful close by the surrender of the German garrison at Mora, which completes the conquest of the Cameroons. The campaign has been in progress since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the nature and extent of the country in which it has been fought presenting considerable difficulties to the comparatively small forces employed. Our Colonial troops promptly assumed the offensive and, crossing the frontier from Nigeria, which lies to the north, at several points during the last week of August, 1914, successively occupied Togo, Sayato and Garua. This early success, however, was short-lived, strong reinforcements enabling the Germans a few days later to deliver a counter-attack which compelled our troops to fall back with considerable loss. The main task of reducing the Cameroons was entrusted to a joint Anglo-French expeditionary force under Brigadier-General C. M. DOZAL, which reached the Cameroons River on September 22nd, 1914. Two days later the light cruiser (Challenger) and H.M.S. Dufour bombarded Duala, the chief town, which, together with its approaches, had been carefully fortified and entrenched, and on September 27th it surrendered unconditionally. After occupying the chief coast towns, the Allies proceeded to advance into the interior along two lines of railway from Duala and Bonaberi and along the Wuri and Sanaga Rivers, the enemy being thus driven back

and obliged to resort to guerilla tactics. While these operations were being carried out a force from Libreville, in the French Congo, attacked Ukoko, in Corisco Bay, in the extreme south. In November, 1914, the invaders converged from different points on Buea, the seat of the Colonial Government, situated 3,000 feet above sea-level. In the meantime, steady pressure was also exerted from the Nigerian frontier and the Germans were compelled to retire southwards. At the beginning of last June Garua was again attacked, this time by an Anglo-French column. Profiting by their previous experience, the Germans had set hundreds of natives to work strengthening the defences, with the result that the position was extremely formidable. Very strongly entrenched forts of the most modern type, connected with one another by telephone, were built on sloping ridges. In order to take the place, the infantry would have had to cross first a line of animal pits with sharp spears stuck in them and cunningly covered over. These pits were only about six inches apart and extended from front to rear for about 25 feet. Behind these was a barbed wire entanglement, and then a broad trench, eight feet deep, studded with spears, and surmounted on the further side with a chevaux-de-frise to prevent the stormers from gripping the top. Next came the wall of the fort. Fortunately, the heavy guns which our troops had brought up from the coast were used with such good effect that the enemy surrendered, and thus the necessity of storming the place was avoided. With the reduction of Garua the enemy's tenure in the north became very precarious. Bamenda and Banyo fell in October, the latter being especially important owing to its situation at the junction of two main roads leading from the Benue River and its command of a number of routes to the South. From this point the enemy withdrew southwards to a mountain favourably situated for defence purposes, where, in the words of the Official Report, all necessary preparations had been made with a view to holding on until the end of the war. This stronghold was taken last November, and marked the end of the enemy's organised resistance in the northern Cameroons. In the south two expeditions converged on Yaounde—one consisting of British troops from the west and the other of French troops from French Equatorial Africa, who approached from the east and south-east. Belgian troops from the Congo also reached Yaounde on January 28th, and the flags of the three nations were hoisted together. Other successes were achieved at Tibati, Baing, Nkan and Lolodorf, and the remnants of the enemy forces, consisting of about a thousand Germans and fourteen thousand native troops, were driven to seek shelter in Spanish Guinea, where they have been disarmed and interned. The conquered territory has an area two and a half times as great as that of the United Kingdom. The native population is given as three millions, while the German residents in 1912 numbered about 1,400. The rapid progress which has been made by the Colony is shown by the fact that in ten years the yield of taxation increased from £100,000 to £400,000, while between 1906 and 1911 the exports doubled in value, the figure for the latter year being £1,050,000.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarcz are about to pay a visit to Hongkong.

Mrs. Flint, of Cameron Road, Kowloon, reports the theft from a wardrobe in her room of \$165 in money.

Mr. John Henry, Manager South British Insurance Company, left Singapore for Hongkong by the B.L. s.s. *Fulda*.

Capt. E. C. Cressy, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is reported to have been wounded in Mesopotamia.

The condition of Lady Chater, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday, is reported to be quite satisfactory.

Dr. James Butchart, of the Foreign Christian Mission, who had spent over twenty years in China, has just died at Nanking.

The Rev. R. A. Ward, of Foochow, has gone on leave to the United States, and expects to be absent from China for a year or eighteen months.

A Japanese shopkeeper named H. Tanaka, reports that while buying a ticket at the races for a matched stand, a gold watch valued at \$40 was stolen from his pocket.

Mr. F. W. Mase, Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin, left for the North yesterday in the *Kamakura Maru* after a brief visit to Hongkong and Canton.

Lieut. F. G. C. Walker, 187th Co. R.E., who left the Shanghai Municipal Health Department to go Home to fight, has been awarded the Military Cross for valour in the Battle of Lios.

A Chinese boy was knocked down and injured on the head by a horse which broke from the course at Happy Valley, but after attention by the Ambulance Section of the Police Reserve he was able to proceed home.

Mr. J. Jeffrey, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore, who has been relieved by Mr. C. Peter, just arrived from England, proceeded home by the s.s. *Gregory* *Appear* via Madras and Bombay.

Mr. John Carey Hall, formerly British Consul-General at Yokohama, was knocked down by a passing vehicle while crossing a London street, and on being taken to the nearest hospital it was found that he had a broken collar-bone. Mr. Hall is seventy-two years of age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG CLUB v. K. S. L. I FOOTBALL MATCH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I trust you will allow me space to protest against the prejudiced and unfair report of this match which appeared in your Monday issue.

To say "that for the sake of sport" several of the "Shrophshires" should keep out of the game is not only grossly unfair, but, to my mind, an insult to a fine sporting team.

Personally, I think these remarks might, with more justification, be applied to other clubs in Hongkong—even to the Hongkong Club itself.—Yours, etc.,

M. GORDON BANKS,
(Referee) Staffordshire County R.N.F.A.

H.M.S. Tamar,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

[The paragraph complained of reads as follows:—"If all the Shrophshires played as cleanly as their best players the game would have been much pleasanter. The play of Williams, Brittle, Poplow, and Parker—their four most accomplished footballers—is always beyond reproach, as is that of the majority of the men, but there are one or two who for the sake of sport would be better out of the team." Our contributor is not disposed to differ from our correspondent in his assertion that the team is a sporting one regarded as a whole, but he adheres to his opinion that it would be better if two of the men were out of it. Frequently it is found that a single man, by his ill-temper and unsportsmanlike play, tarnishes the good name of his team, and it would be for the benefit of sport generally if such a man were dropped. Our contributor denies that his report is unfair, and points out that he is not alone in his criticism. The other Clubs in the Colony will doubtless be able to speak for themselves.—Ed.]

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Complaint has been made of the high cost of living now prevailing in the Colony, and as an instance of this, the exorbitant price of kerosene, at \$4.40 a tin, as compared with \$2 or so a couple of months ago, is cited. This is only one of many instances. What about rentals and the prices of other commodities, absolutely indispensable, such as food, etc.? Attention is rightly drawn to the position of unfortunate employes whose employers have shown no consideration by increasing their salaries. Many of them have been labouring for years without an increase!

As an excuse it will be pleaded that owing to the war nothing can be done and that after the war there may be a chance of adjusting matters. Others will say "Thank God, we are still in Hongkong," or manufacture some other excuse to avoid acquiescing in their poor employes' request. In some cases men have been told that if they are not satisfied they can go. That is always the treatment accorded to the weak, who are compelled to submit to this yoke of tyranny on the part of the strong.

An excellent example has been set by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Union Insurance Co., Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., and the Indo-China Navigation Co., who have shown consideration for their staffs. They deserve hearty thanks.

How can employers expect their subordinates to perform their tasks when their meagre salaries remain stationary despite the present awful cost of living? It is simply forcing them to fall into debt or tempting them to commit some misdemeanour. As I said above, excuses are easily fabricated. Some will wash their hands, like Pilate in the Pretorium, and say: "We have no instructions; we have no power." etc. Better say the truth: "We are not willing to do so."

I hope that those firms who have not yet given any consideration to their employes' will consider this matter in a more reasonable way, and treat their staffs fairly, or rather humanely, and will acknowledge the difficulties and needs of their poor employes. Those who have no instructions from the Head Office and have no power to act in the absence of them can certainly make a proper representation to headquarters and strongly recommend advances. "Where there is a will there is a way."—Yours, etc.,

A COUNCILLOR.

THE WAR.

HUGE BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE TO BE CURTAILED

SMASHING BLOW FOR THE TURKS.

RUSSIANS MAKE MORE CAPTURES.

BOMBARDMENTS IN THE WEST.

SUCCESES IN AFRICA.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS COMPLETELY OVERTHROWN.

RUSSIANS AT THE EUPHRATES AND THE TIGRIS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The smashing blow dealt to the Turks at Mush and Ahlat finally severs all connection of the Ottoman troops between Armenia and Mesopotamia.

It means a complete Turkish defeat from one side of Armenia to the other.

The Russians are already in full possession of the upper waters of the Euphrates. Their latest successes, bringing them into occupation of the upper Tigris, will prove a substantial help to the British in Mesopotamia.

Mush is an important road junction, a great store depot and training centre.

It is stated that Enver Pasha is hurrying towards Erzerum at the head of a large army.

RIGA BOMBED.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

A communiqué states that enemy aeroplanes bombed Riga, in the region of north Kronburg, where artillery was also active. Two German blockhouses were destroyed at Lake Stenton. A mine explosion on the Daister wrecked a German mine gallery, armoured trenches and entanglements.

TURKEY'S "LAST GASP."

LIBERAL CONDEMNATION OF YOUNG TURKS.

SALONIKA, February 21st.

Prominent Turkish Liberals are denouncing the Young Turks for bringing Turkey to the last gasp. They appeal to the Liberals to emerge to try and save her.

PURSUE THE TURKS.

MORE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

A communiqué states that the Russians are pursuing the Turks. They have captured a further 2,540 prisoners, six guns, much ammunition and transport.

TURKS TURN BACK.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

Two Turkish Corps, which were marching to reinforce Erzerum, turned back on hearing of the fall of the fortress.

RUSSIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, February 21st.

An Italian wireless message states that the Russians have occupied the whole of Lake Van region. The Turks are evacuating Bitlis, and the Russians are near Trebizond.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIRMAN'S FEAT.

ENEMY POWER STATION DESTROYED.

LONDON, February 22nd.

An official announcement states that in the course of an aerial reconnaissance at one of the enemy's advanced posts east of the Suez Canal, one of our aviators after descending to 600 feet, destroyed the enemy's power station at El Hassama with a hundred pound bomb.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK CRUISER GOES TO DURAZZO.

PARIS, February 21st.

A telegram from Rome reports that the Greek cruiser *Helle* has arrived at Durazzo to protect Greek residents in the event of the arrival of Bulgarian or Turkish troops.

THE "COMRIE CASTLE."

LONDON, February 22nd.

The *Comrie Castle* has been refloated after discharging 700 tons of cargo. She is now in Kiliadin harbour apparently undamaged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE: DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT BROTHERHOOD.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The British members of the Anglo-French inter-Parliamentary Conference at Paris were met by MM. Poincaré and Briand. They visited the Senate, the President of which made a speech eulogising Great Britain's part in the war.

M. Poincaré, addressing the British Parliamentarians, said that their inter-Parliamentary relations would bring still closer the bonds of the two nations, and he hoped that their brotherhood in arms would lead to a permanent brotherhood. France

admired the immense and magnificent effort accomplished by Great Britain, whom war had made a great military power. He added:—"We shall pursue the war to a victory which we shall celebrate in an indestructible friendship."

BERNSTORFF'S PUBLICITY BUREAU.

WHAT THE GERMAN IN AMERICA DOES.

NEW YORK, February 21st.

Resentment exists in Government circles at Washington over the disgraceful publicity methods of the Teutonic diplomats.

There are more than hints that unless these activities, which the Government are beginning to find embarrassing, are discontinued, it will probably be considered necessary to ask for the recall of several prominent diplomats.

Count Bernstorff (the German Ambassador) is accused of turning the Embassy into a Publicity Bureau for giving out misleading statements. As an instance, the flagrant breaches of the pledges of secrecy concerning the *Lusitania* negotiations are quoted. Reports have repeatedly been sent out, clearly officially inspired, deliberately misrepresenting the situation.

The United States Government is particularly annoyed that information has been given out making it appear that a decision has been definitely reached by America to recognise belligerent merchantmen armed for defence as cruisers which may be attacked without warning. No such decision has been reached. The truth is that Mr. Lansing made such a proposal to all belligerents, but it cannot be enforced unless all concerned are agreed.

BRITISH PAPER MONEY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Rotterdam correspondent of *The Times* states that a considerable amount of British paper money is circulating in Germany, the £1 note fetching 25-40 marks.

ENEMY CONSULS IN CANADA ARRESTED.

LONDON, February 21st.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Athens states that the Allies have arrested the enemy consuls in Canada.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S RECOVERY.

LONDON, February 21st.

Lord Chelmsford has recovered from his recent indisposition.

GERMAN PROPAGANDIST LEAVES ATHENS.

PARIS, February 21st.

A telegram from Salonika states that Baron Schenk, the notorious chief of the German propaganda at Athens, has left for Monastir.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

MR. ASQUITH MOVES HUGE VOTES OF CREDIT.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved votes of credit amounting to £420,000,000. He said that the Treasury had still in hand £120,000,000 from the last vote of credit which would carry on the public service until March 10th. That period was appreciably longer than was anticipated.

(Cheers.) The daily expenditure of £4,300,000 had not differed very much since September, while since November the expenditure on the Army, Navy and munitions had increased by £400,000 daily.

Loans to Allies and the Dominions now totalled \$169,000,000, apart from advances of £425,000,000 by the Bank of England for the Government. They were spending daily \$3,000,000 on the Army, Navy and munitions. Mr. Asquith concluded by remarking that, with the vote in the coming year the total for war expenditure would be £2,082,000,000. He emphasised that rigorous steps would be taken to economise military expenditure and to ensure that the money would be devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The votes were adopted.

LATER.

A White Paper announces that to-day's votes of credit are made up of £300,000,000, and a supplementary vote of £120,000,000, making the total of war credits £1,720,000,000.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that General Smuts reports that on the 18th an enemy force of four Europeans and 200 natives attacked a post at Kachumbi, near Kyako, on the Uganda border. Our strength was two Europeans and 35 natives, but the enemy was driven off, losing four Europeans, 53 natives, one machine-gun complete, also forty-five rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Our casualties were nil.

THE AIR-RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 22nd.

An official correction of the casualties at Walmer states that only a lad of sixteen was killed, and another of the same age injured.

A score of shop-fronts were blown in.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The following appointments have been gazetted.

To be Brigade Commander: Lieut.-Col. Cooke, 34th Sikhs. To be temporary Brigadier: Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, 27th Punjabis. To be temporary Second-Lieut. of the Hampshire Regt: Corporal Belford Wilson, of the Ceylon Planters' Contingent.

CHANGES OF COMMANDS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Lieut.-Colonel Slater has been appointed to the Southern Command in succession to Major-General Campbell who takes over the Chester command from Lieut.-General Sir William Mackinnon, who is now Director of Recruiting. Lieut.-General Macready succeeds Lieut.-General Slater, who receives the C.B. for exceptional war services as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The despatch of reinforcements for General Aylmer is proceeding satisfactorily. Aeroplanes have re-bombed Kut without doing any damage.

TRAFFIC IN MEDITERRANEAN.

The newspaper *Travels Internes* denounces the presence in the Mediterranean of many Swedish and foreign steamers engaged in contraband traffic.

The paper asserts there is no doubt that many of these steamers have been furnishing supplies to Austro-German submarines, and adds that near Licata many empty benzine and petrol cans have been found.

A Malta dispatch to the *Messaggero* states that the chase of contraband steamers in the eastern Mediterranean is proceeding vigorously, and that during one week eight vessels carrying contraband were captured and taken to Sollum.

A LESSON IN MANNERS.

GERMAN THRASHED PUBLICLY ON SHAMEEN.

LAST Saturday evening Herr A. Nathanson, a Hun of Semitic origin, in the employment of Arnold, Karberg & Co., was publicly thrashed by a prominent French resident on Shameen in the presence of a number of spectators. The reason for the castigation was that this "Kultured" Hun of Semitic origin insulted the wife of the French gentleman by refusing to make way for her when she was walking on the Bund on Thursday afternoon accompanied by two other ladies and a little girl.

GERMAN ATTACK ON FREEMASONRY.

REVENTLOW AND MONARCHY.

As an example of the extraordinary suggestions regarding the war which are placed from time to time before the German people, even by well-known writers and public men who have every claim to be heard, it is not without interest to give a quotation from Count Reventlow's latest article in the *Preussische Zeitung*.

The editor-in-chief of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Dr. Theodore Wolff, wrote a guarded leader, the gist of which was that German policy had suffered, both before and during the war, because, as he suggested in effect, the Prussian State was organized on a highly undemocratic basis. Dr. Wolff referred particularly to the case of Scandinavia, and hinted that more assistance might have been forthcoming from Sweden if it had not been for this particular "hindrance."

As a staunch supporter of the Prussian Monarchy and of the oligarchic organization of the German Empire, Count Reventlow felt bound to contest this view, which he did as follows:

Herr Theodore Wolff simply means that if the relations of German States to one another, and the organization of the Empire generally, were arranged on a more democratic basis, our relations with foreign countries, before and during the campaign, would have been more cordial.

Such an attitude reminds us of the classic saying about losing sight of the aims of life in order to live "prayer system *visendi perdere causam*." From a democratic point of view there is, perhaps, no reason why we should not assent to this topsy-turvy state of things and fight aimlessly without principles.

No doubt this is the case with the countries opposing us. There are no more bitter enemies of the organization of the German State (and especially Prussia), no more bitter slanderers and revilers of it, than they. Their highest hatred is not due solely to their political indignation at the fact that the Central Empires are not organized, as they put it, in harmony with the spirit of the times; but to the clear knowledge that what they call our "Militarism" has risen to its unparalleled strength from the fundamental principle of the Prussian monarchical system. It must not be forgotten that foreign countries took the expression "Militarism" in the sense from our own democracy, and thereby sought to condemn both Militarism and democracy. England and France know perfectly well that "Kaiserism" and its fundamental principle form the innate strength of the German Empire.

It is only on this account that our enemies appeal to their "culture," "civilization," "progress," and so on; for the simple reason that a strong German Empire is necessarily a disturbing influence. Our opponents, on the other hand, are weak.

THE COUNT'S CONTRAST. This preliminary attack on Democracy, which Count Reventlow's readers expect from him at least three times a week, enables him to reply to Dr. Wolff's point regarding Scandinavia, and to explain why Germany has not received all the support she expected from that source.

I am far from saying that certain people in Germany are wrong in holding that our internal organization is not without some effect on the opinion held of us by other countries; but I do maintain that it is a matter of complete indifference to Sweden, or to France for the matter of that, what special powers and privileges are possessed by the German Emperor, the King of Prussia, and our remaining princes and rulers; or what the Prussian electoral system may be. It is not on account of her internal democratic organization, as Herr Wolff appears to imagine, that England can take so much licence as she does; it is on account of her sea power, her money, her skilful employment of her industrial resources, her tact in dealing with other nations. These are the qualities which have enabled her to do what she has done.

In this connexion one point, above all, should be noted. Two currents of influence flow from England on the one hand, and from France on the other; but they unite and become one. I refer to Freemasonry. And I would remark at the same time that our German Freemasons sticks to its own soil and has nothing to do with the matter I am emphasizing. The part played by French and English Freemasonry in the preparation and instigation of the war has not yet come fully to light. The veil was lifted for an instant when it was a question of drawing Italy into the war. At that moment foreign Freemasons ventured to show their hands more openly. The defamations of Germany, and to some extent of Austria-Hungary as well, by appeals to "civilization," "progress," and the like, was organized years ago by foreign Freemasons, and carried on in every conceivable form. In the last resort this campaign of calumny was directed against our Church. The hemming-in, slandering and contumacious of Germany can be traced in great part to the operations of foreign Freemasonry. Why, there is scarcely a statesman of the Entente Powers who does not belong to it.

All this will undoubtedly be news to the "foreign Freemasons" whom not even non-members of the Order will associate with the "slandering of Germany," etc., so widely attributed to them in the reckless utterance of Count Reventlow.

ALLIES' MENACE TO CENTRAL POWERS.

MAJOR MORAHT'S ADMISSIONS.

Major Morah, Germany's ablest military critic, gives an exceptionally interesting review of the situation, writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam. From the first he has differed from other writers in attaching great importance to the Allied army at Salonika as a possible future serious menace to the Central Empire, and he still insists on the necessity of removing that menace before any real victory can be claimed in the Balkan operations. The following are quotations from the article, the opening passages of which deal with the Eastern front, on which, says the writer, a serious struggle is developing:—

"Our army command will not allow the forward movement begun by the Russians to amount to a danger, and will either cause the attack to bleed to death or drive it back. The object has probably been to relieve the Allies' Expeditionary Army in Salonika from pressure, for it is certainly a burden for our enemies to see themselves in danger from the semi-circle to the north of Salonika. The whole world apparently knows where the Bulgarian army of General Todorov is at the present moment, but the Allies are breaking their heads over the puzzle where von Mackensen will attack."

"We have repeatedly pointed out that as long as the enemy army is not destroyed there is no question of final victory. The Allied army received a bad blow in the Vardar region, and suffered heavy losses in the retreat to the Greek frontier. But its chief force escaped untouched, as the peculiar political situation necessitated a halt by the Bulgarian army on the Greek frontier."

"The enemy is using the time gained in most industriously fortifying the district around Salonika. With all modern means it will attempt to procure in this otherwise modest fortress a 'point d'appui,' the conquering of which against serious defence must cost much blood. However the advance against Salonika may be begun, it will in any case encounter a great system of defence."

"Perhaps one sees in Salonika the first line of defence of Egypt, and that makes it clear that the Allies will remain in Salonika even if no attack from Bulgaria and the Central Powers should follow. The enemy Press recommends, in the latter case, Salonika as a gate of attack against the road Sofia-Constantinople, thus making it plain that at the present moment the war situation in the Southern Balkans interests all belligerent parties greatly, and not least Greece, which has involuntarily become the theatre of coming events."

"CALVARY OF A KING."

KING PETER'S TRAGIC JOURNEY.

Under the heading, "The Calvary of a King," the *Gazette* publishes the following touching account of the terrible journey of King Peter of Serbia from Mitrovitz to Scutari, in Albania, when the Serbian Government was compelled to flee before the overwhelming advance of the Austro-Germans:—

"On horseback and by foot, with three officers and six soldiers of the regiment of the Guard as his sole escort, the King of Serbia, septuagenarian and ill, occupied seven days, in horrible weather, in making the journey of 150 kilometres across the mountains to Scutari. At night, when the time for rest came, the aged King, without a bed, and he contented himself with bread and cheese fare, as did his soldiers."

"The journey of the King across the mountains of Albania was a veritable epic. The little royal cortege was ignorant of the road, and they had no guide—often the only indication that they were on the right road was the prostrate body of a soldier who had fallen from exhaustion. The King and his companions only had three horses between them, and it was impossible to persuade King Peter not to take his turn in walking, just as much as the others did, and he walked quite half the distance. During the day the party journeyed with only two short halts for meals. During the whole seven days the King had no hot food, and one day he was even without bread."

GUESTS OF SHEPHERDS.

"At night they generally succeeded in discovering the hut of some Albanian shepherd in the mountains between Prizrend and Scutari, and the poor shepherds little dreamed that the aged, careworn gentleman who slept on the naked ground, and who left in the morning after a frugal meal of dry and unpalatable bread with, perhaps, a cup of milk, was the King of Serbia."

"One night, near Cismahit, the little royal cavalcade completely lost their road, and darkness fell upon them when they were on a mountain without a human habitation in sight. Then King Peter remembered that he had a small electric lamp amongst his few possessions. Happily he found it in working order, and this proved their salvation. By its feeble light they succeeded in following a slightly beaten track down the mountain side, and after several hours reached a shepherd's hut, where they passed the night."

"This legend of a King, as dramatic and unreal as an old legend, lasted seven days. The party crossed mountains and deep valleys, the soldiers of the Guard several times wading through 'impetuous mountain torrents' carrying their king on their shoulders."—*Central News*.

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WHISKY.
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[82-21]

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From birth to 3 months. From 3 to 6 months. From 6 months upwards. From 18 months upwards.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February, 22nd.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	29.94	29.90
Temperature	64	60	61
Humidity	69	81	88
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	6	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	0.01	—

Highest open air Temperature on 21st .. 64
Lowest open air Temperature on 21st .. 60.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th February, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	ft. in.	
Tue.	23	h. m. 11 47	5 6	h. m. 6 56	2 1	2	
Thurs.	24	0 19	5 4	6 52	2 3	2	
Fri.	25	0 26	5 9	6 43	2 3	2	
		1 28	4 7	6 44	2 3	2	
		1 16	6 1	6 42	2 4	2	
Satur.	26	3 12	4 0	7 7	2 3	2	
		2 31	6 3	10 48	2 7	2	
Sun.	27	5 30	6 7	7 23	3 3	3	
		3 36	5 7				
Mon.	28	No info.	high	6 13	water		
		4 53	6 8	nor low	1 2		
		3 18	4 0	1 7	1 1		
Tues.	29	6 15	7 1	10 47	3 9		

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Race—3rd Day.
3 p.m.—Canton Medical Missionary Society, Annual Meeting in the Canton Club Theatre, Shamone.

Friday, 25th Feb.—
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, 26th Feb.—
2 p.m.—Hongkong Race—Off Day.
Thursday, 2nd March—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Friday, 3rd March—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.
Saturday, 4th March—
8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.
Monday, 6th March—
8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

THERE IS NOTHING TO JOKE ABOUT

In a backache. It may be serious, particularly with women. In all events it is sure to handicap your activities, at work or at play. There is no need to suffer.

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[82-21]

DUTCH PRESS EPISODE.

EDITOR OF "TELEGRAAF" ON HIS ARREST.

The liberation of Mr. J. C. Schroder, Editor of the *Telegraaf*, was due to the fact that the judicial inquiry showed he must be regarded as not responsible for the contents of the *Telegraaf*.

Writing on the subject himself in the *Telegraaf*, Mr. Schroder says:—

It is the course of weak Governments that, by abuse of power, they commit their most stupid blunders at the psychological moment, and this psychological moment had come. Just when the flood of our agitation had been checked by the ebb of the "dignified neutrality," a journalist, unconscious of guilt, was arrested. And I, a poor worm in the journalistic vale of tears, suddenly became a martyr—for which I have not the slightest fitness, for I have put on exactly 17 lbs. in 17 days in my cell—and my arrest was the sign for the Dutch nation, shocked in its feelings of justice, to express itself in such a clear manner that the gentlemen at The Hague grew pale. And what two hundred articles from my pen could not have achieved, the Government attained by one blow—the minds of the people were startled, the nation stood suddenly face to face with the danger which we had been for months pointing out, and shall not now fall asleep over. Our aim has been reached. Is there a happier mortal than I?

If I balance up the events of the last 17 days, then I find:—That this Government has dealt in a somewhat careless manner with the finest tradition of the Dutch people, viz., freedom of speech; that it has hopelessly compromised itself towards other countries; that I have been made a martyr, of which fact I shall make no misuse; and that this Minister for Justice—and this I shall never forgive him—made my children cry bitterly when on St. Nicholas' Eve, a few moments after they had joyously welcomed their father home, he was led away as a criminal. But all this is outbalanced by the immeasurable advantage that the true spirit of the Dutch people has been able to utter itself in a manner which leaves no room for doubt. The balance is entirely in our favour. Why then should there be bitterness in my heart?

THINGS THAT SURVIVE BODILY DEATH.

SIR O. LODGE'S EXPERIENCE OF RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes to the 70th birthday number of the *Guardian* his recollections, extending over 50 years, of the religion and science controversy. "I venture to think," he writes, "that a few excellent and enlightened men among the theologians are going a little unnecessarily far in their most praiseworthy effort to lag behind no longer as a drag on progress. I feel sure that the ultimate position will not coincide with complete rejection of all that has been called miraculous—the intervention in human affairs of intelligence and powers not merely, and in the ordinary sense, human. I admit that this step is a great one, for once a step beyond humanity is taken there is no stopping short of the Divine."

"If men are more than bodies, and if memory, affection, and character survive bodily death—as I had many other kinds of things—communications, by other than bodily organs, is a fact, then the gate is opened to a region not exactly beyond the material, but co-existent and continually interacting with it."

"Materialists will say that this opens the door to superstition. Very likely, that is one of the dangers to be reckoned with and guarded against, but it also opens the door to a religion acceptable to the intellect as well as to the emotions, a religion not purely subjective and not solely spiritual, but intercalated with life more closely, more widely, more comprehensively than any except the very greatest teachers of old time have surmised."

The weekly rations of two ounces of tobacco or cigarettes, which, as announced in the House, are served out to Tommy on active service, recalls the struggle which tobacco made to enter the army. In very early days James I. declared that smoking was alien to all military notions. "No man," he said, "can be thought able for any service in the wars that cannot endure the want of tobacco."

HUNTING THE PERSIAN REBELS.

TASK OF THE RUSSIANS.

The tenor of the news from Persia shows that the Russian punitive force has to deal with an enemy who, thanks to the Germans and the officers of Swedish nationality and his up-to-date military equipment, cannot safely be despised. The soul of the entire rebel movement, of course, is Prince Reuss, who, the moment he learnt that we were approaching Teheran, promptly removed to Kum with his staff, whither have also been transported big supplies of rifles, bombs, Maxim's, and cartridges.

Prince Reuss divided the rebels into two parts, one of which was dispatched to Hamadan, the other to Kum. On November 27th, one of our detachments was in the region of Karaj and Enghel Imam, 40 miles north-west of Teheran. The whereabouts of the others is not reported. On December 3rd, it was learnt that communication between Karzin and Hamadan had been cut, and the rebels were fortifying strong positions on the mountain range in the region of Sultan Bulak under the direction of German officers.

The object of Prince Reuss in splitting up his forces into two parts was to guard the cross-roads and secure freedom of movement westward towards Kermanshah and southward on to Isfahan, also between Kum and Hamadan. Our purpose was to locate the rebels wherever they were established and to annihilate them. To this end everything depended on rapidity of action, which was designed to impress the popular imagination of the Persians. Seemingly, our main dispositions were at Karzin, whence detachments proceeded in two directions, but whereas we were apprised of the movements of Colonel Baratoff's detachments, the operations of the Kum detachment have hitherto been shrouded in mystery.

FIRST SUCCESS.

Reviewing the course of our advance, it is known that on December 7th, we joined the advanced bodies of the rebels in the region north of Aze (between Karzin and Hadrasan), which we occupied, whereupon the rebels, having suffered heavily, fell back on their main positions. Two days later we dislodged the rebels from their positions in the region of Sultan Bulak and hurried them back on Hamadan whither they fled in disorder. Thus the road to Hamadan was opened. Our success made a powerful impression in Persia. The population of Hamadan, hitherto on the side of the rebels, on the 11th sent a deputation to Colonel Baratoff, with the assurance of their complete submission. We followed our victory at Sultan Bulak with the same swiftness of action, not allowing the enemy any breathing space in which to take up new fortified positions.

The promptitude resulted in our capture of Hamadan without a blow on December 15th. Thus the initial plan of German strategy was circumvented. To strengthen the shattered force at Sultan Bulak Prince Reuss is dispatching reinforcements from Kum, Malair, Tunzian, and Kermanshah, which are 15 miles west of Hamadan, where he is preparing new positions. Evidently Prince Reuss is straining every nerve to hold the routes to Kermanshah in the hope of retiring to the latter point.

RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED.

On December 16th, the Russian flag was raised on the Russian Consulate at Hamadan with elaborate ceremonial, and on the following day our troops set off in a southerly direction, continuing the pursuit of the enemy, who is at present fleeing to the south and south-west.

A large Persian volunteer force has hurriedly gone to Bushire, and there are many indications of returning sanity among the Persian masses. Nevertheless, at Teheran proclamations are freely displayed summoning the people to war and rapine against Russia and her Allies, and the general feeling continues to fulfil German boasts, who still ostensibly in the service of the Government. A portion of the police, with 11 Persian officers educated in Constantinople, has joined Prince Reuss at Kongayur. In the Trans-Caucasian theatre, not far from the northern shore of Lake Van, on December 15th we inflicted a crushing defeat on the Kurds, who retreated to the mountains, with loss of 200 killed and wounded.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Turkish prisoners captured in the direction of Erzerum on December 15th, reported that since early in November many Turkish units have been removed from the Caucasian front to other regions of the theatre of war. It is believed that a whole division left this front for Baghdad, and these were among those which confronted the British troops on the occasion of our recent reverse.

"INARTICULATE SYMPATHY."

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND THE FRENCH PEASANT GIRL.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, reading a paper on foreign languages at London University, said:—

"Our officers in France report that a frequent sight on the flat roads in the district behind the fighting line is an English soldier sauntering along with a French peasant girl on his arm."

"Neither knows a word of the language of each other, and yet they are seen to be talking all the time. The nature of this droll and mysterious communication is unknown, for if a listener steals near them the interesting couple invariably withdraw into silence."

"This strange interchange of impressions is a little like the sympathy with French ideas which is enough to-day for too many of our fellow-subjects. They feel the warmest regard for our neighbours across the Channel, and they are delighted to feel themselves in the company of friends, but their sympathy is inarticulate. There should be an unvarnished opportunity after the war is over of exposing ourselves to the radiance and warmth of the French genius."

WAR ORDERS PLACED IN AMERICA.

ESTIMATED AT £400,000,000.

How the war orders placed in the United States by the Allies have not merely enriched individuals to an enormous extent, but have actually called into being new and prosperous towns, is revealed in an interesting article by Mr. J. George Frederick, in the *American Review of Reviews*.

The extent of the munition traffic in America is fabulous. As Mr. Frederick says:—

War for Europe is meaning devastation and death; for America a bumper crop of new millionaires and a hectic hastening of prosperity revival. The coming of war orders has created more value, by five times, than the war orders themselves. Mr. Frederick says the "war orders" are estimated at about two billion dollars (about £400,000,000).

The Du Pont powder firm and the Remington Arms concern naturally secured a great slice of war orders. The Du Pont share is estimated at 320,000,000 dollars (about £84,000,000), and the firm paid a 200 per cent. dividend on October 1 last, sending up to 750 stock which before the war sold at 22.

The Du Pont plant is really five plants in five newly-made cities—City Point, Hopewell, and Du Pont City, all three situated on the James River, near Petersburg, Virginia; and Penn's Grove and Carney's Point, both on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, opposite Wilmington.

ONE FIRM'S \$9,000,000 PROFIT.

There are in the Virginia manufacturing centre alone about 210 factory buildings. The semi-monthly pay roll is about £100,000 at this group of factories alone, and some skilled workmen make from £2 to £4 per day. Ten thousand men worked to produce the additions to the mills, erected within several months and now accommodating 20,000 extra workmen. A group of cornfields worth at least £3,000 were transformed in eight months into a full-fledged city with every convenience, populated by 29,000, and having an assessed valuation of about £800,000.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is the most gigantic smithy for the forging of engines of destruction which the western hemisphere possesses, and it surpasses the Krupp and Crueset plants in many particulars. Its profits are authoritatively expected to leap to \$9,000,000 next year. The company is doing at least £40,000,000 more business than in normal times, and the rise of the stock from around 46 to about 80 attracted like a high-tension electric current to Wall Street speculation and galvanised into life a whole string of dormant stocks. Even railway stocks and bonds, which had long gone begging, are now going actively forward. Barbed wire is being exported at the rate of a million tons a year, and the prices received for it are some 12s. a ton higher than before the war.

The making of shells is a particularly important feature of war orders. One Brooklyn firm is making 15,000 per day at 19.50 cts., or about £38,000 worth per day. Scientific management experts have demonstrated that average shells can be made at a complete cost of 7.10 cts., each, which leaves a profit of 5.40 cts. to any factory achieving maximum efficiency if the price obtained is 12.50 cts. Under war conditions, however, the shells are costing the makers from 9 cts. to 10 cts. each. Commissions and unavoidable waste are eating into the profits.

NEW WAR ORDERS FOR SHELLS.

There is a very significant admission in the article, however, says Mr. Frederick: "Productive capacity was necessary to mobilise at once and at all costs in those dark days for the Allies when the English were putting more flesh and blood against plentiful German explosives. But to-day the situation is changed. There are few, if any, orders for shells now coming to this country. Quite naturally the Allies prefer to rely on no heavier trade balance here than is absolutely necessary, and have done marvels in their own countries in the way of shell production. They have even bought out small machine shops in America and transported them bodily across the ocean in order to increase home shell production."

"The buying of war munitions has also been well standardised on a business basis. The munitions bonanza has burst. Those ambitious to sell war goods cannot longer operate the backing-and-sitting tricks which were common some months ago, when mysterious manufacturers were adroitly kept in the background, and a circle of smooth agents gouged the anxious Allies for maximum price—or quite as often 'stung' them for fees to produce a 'manufacturer' who proved to be something quite different."

CONDITIONS NOW IMPOSED.

"There are now quite definite formalities to the selling of war supplies. If you wish to get even a hearing you must name the company which is going to sell the stuff, if you are posing as an agent. A commission is then sent over to inspect the plant and to see if it can qualify as to manufacture or finances. If everything passes, then the commission on this side is authorised to enter into contract with the manufacturers. Prices and contracts are all agreed upon on the other side, and the agents here are instructed simply to execute them. Contracts are drawn up, bonds, furnished by the manufacturer for their faithful performance. Another bond is put up to insure deliveries. Manufacturers get 25 per cent. advance upon the amount of the order at the time placed; but a bond is put up by the manufacturer to cover this."

As to quality, severe tests are now imposed.

Steel is one of the raw materials that has been greatly affected by the war. The demand rose enormously, and now the United States wants great quantities to build warships and submarines of its own, and nations are buying goods for use after the war is over.

Copper before the war sagged down almost to the point of complete break; now it is the main concern of the leading copper people to prevent the market from acting like a broncho! Not only are the Allies buying copper, but it is now rumoured that German agents have contracted for some £8,000,000 worth for delivery after the war. Copper is now 5 cents above the average price for the

A BOTTLE FAMINE.

SHORTAGE OF GLASS IN FRANCE.

Bottle makers and the trades dependent upon glassware for putting up and delivering their products are almost at daggers drawn owing to the bottle famine that is raging in France.

Mineral water manufacturers, brewers who bottle their beer, and kindred industries dealing in liquids of any sort are more or less at a standstill for want of bottles. Second-hand bottles fetch as much as £2 a hundred, but they fall far short of making good the deficiency.

Most of the French glass works were in the invaded area; the others have none but old men left to carry on with. They have tried foreign labour but declining that it is of little account. Arabs and other natives from French Africa have been used as an experiment; they are, however, a poor sort of makeshift.

Well over three hundred millions of bottles are wanted in France every year for trade purposes. The demand has fallen off with the war, but even then it exceeds the present supply by far over a million bottles. Makers aver that besides the want of labour they are deprived of many essential requisites in raw material, and they cite the case of potash, which is only to be got abroad, cannot be counted upon for delivery, and costs exactly five times the price prevailing before the war. Coal is another great stumbling block.

Customers who are clamouring for bottles report that the makers are not only not trying to overcome the difficulty of the moment, but that they have adopted a dog-in-the-manger policy, and will not allow foreign-made glassware to enter the country.

past 20 years, and some producers are making 100 per cent. profit. Crude rubber has taken a sharp jump upward until it is now 68 cents a pound, and tyre manufacturers are announcing substitutes. Even with a record crop throughout the world, corn and wheat have jumped up until Canada has had to commandeer the price.

Cotton is selling at 13 cents instead of 64 cents a year ago, while cotton-seed, which sells normally no higher than 24 cts. a ton, now sells as high as 210.

FACTORY BUILT IN THREE DAYS.

Owing to the increase in the demand for labour at the manufacturing centres like Bridgeport or Detroit, the housing problem has become serious. Bridgeport has added nearly 50,000 population within a short time, and Detroit 80,000. The Remington Arms Company put up a new factory, 1,000 ft. by 300 ft. in 30 days, and another similar one in three days. Three shifts of workmen, working eight hours each—those working at night using the glare of high-power electric lamps—were necessary to perform this miracle.

The following table shows how cities have grown, while quite respectable towns have sprung into existence through the war boom:

City	Before war	Now
Bridgeport, Conn.	90,000	140,000
Hopewell, Va.	—	18,000
Penn's Grove, N.J.	2,000	5,000
City Point, Va.	300	5,000
Du Pont City, Va.	—	5,000
Carney's Point, N.J.	—	3,500
Petersburg, Va.	25,000	32,000
Wilmington, Del.	37,411	110,000
Detroit, Mich.	600,000	680,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	12,837	19,800
Flint, Mich.	38,550	47,500

BOOM IN STOCKS.

That general business all over the country, in spite of the flood of war orders, is not more satisfactory is explained, in Mr. Frederick's view, by the fact that the sudden wealth has not yet been really distributed. The staples are doubling themselves up with activity, but the average middle-class luxuries and comforts have still to feel the impelling force of prosperity. It has thrilled only the larger arteries of the nation's business, and has still to reach the complicated network of capillaries.

The most astonishing part of the whole war-munitions business—and the most paradoxical—is that the additional values put on stocks and bonds, general values and personal fortunes since war orders began to pour in, have amounted to about five times the total amount of the war orders.

This may seem almost impossible, yet the wide effect of war orders on stocks is not appreciated generally. The oil stocks, within recent months, have increased in value by some £30,000,000, and other stocks have similarly increased.

As a matter of fact, however, most of the new wealth made is as yet only on paper. These manufacturers who have received large war orders even with deposits of money, have had to spend all of it and more on enlarged facilities, new machinery, and readjustment. It is a curious fact that many of those with the largest war orders have less ready money now than before, for the simple reason that with labour making more demands, and endless calls for readjustments and new conditions costing much money, they have actually had to scurry around for capital.

In general, it may be said that a considerable part of the country is literally stuffed with new wealth, but as yet it is comparable to bank cheques either undeposited or as yet uncollected. Such a condition explains the spotted, expectant character of general business, which so short a time ago was prostrate.

EIGHT MONTHS' WAR BILL.

As to the total bill for war goods delivered to the Allies during the first eight months of 1915, Mr. Frederick's estimate is as follows:—

Ammonites	\$12,000,000
Steel	14,000,000
Copper	17,800,000
Horses and Mules	13,000,000
Explosives	11,000,000
Leather	4,800,000
Shoes	2,800,000
Barbed and other wire	2,800,000
Miscellaneous (food, etc.)	20,000,000

Total \$95,992,000
In Mr. Frederick's view, business men of light and leading, used to cautions weighing of words, do not hesitate to say that the country is now nearer to being bomb-proof from the depressions which have affected us than at any time in our history."

Hongkong, 4th February, 1914. 189 or Collegial Chinese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

GEMINI, Japanese str., 1,395, W. S. Sialor, 22nd February—Wakamatsu 16th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIKUN, British str., 641, Walker, 22nd February—Swatow 21st February, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., str., 1,255, Wm. Munro, 22nd February—Shanghai 17th February, General.—Chinese.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,735, T. Sasaki, 22nd February—Kobe 13th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,929, W. G. G. Lusk, 22nd February—Manila and February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, H. S. Smith, 22nd February—San Francisco 22nd January, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

NORR, British str., 4,188, Ashbury, 21st February—London 21st December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, Percy W. Grierson, 22nd February—Melbourne 16th January—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,842, Y. Haketayama, 21st February—Bangkok 12th February, Rice.—Order.

TONGLEE, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 22nd February—Saigon 17th February, Rice.—Chinese.

TUNAGAN, Dutch str., 2,410, F. E. C. van Schoorhem, 22nd February—Kobe 16th February, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
February 22nd.

CHIEF, British str., for Saigon.

NORR, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

February 22nd.

ANNU, British str., for Shanghai.

CHINHOA, British str., for Manila.

HAILAN, French str., for Hoihow.

HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.

JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.

KAMAKURA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

LAUREA, British str., for Saigon.

NANKIN, British str., for Shanghai.

SHUNTEIN, British str., for Tientsin.

SHIBUYO MARU, Jap. str., for Amoy.

SELUN, British str., for Swatow.

TIAN, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Taiyuan*, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Timothy Bogush, Mr. Albert King, Capt. C. Plunkett-Cole, Mr. E. Block, Mr. F. A. Hollibaugh, and Mr. N. Campbell.

Per *Norr*, from London, etc., Mrs. D. G. Nicol and 2 infants, Mr. A. C. Burford, Mr. J. Dickson, Miss N. B. Dickson, Staff Sergeant, and Mrs. Collins and 3 children, and Miss Arnold.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. C. W. Bishop and servant, Lieut. C. A. Barker, Mr. G. B. Blake, Miss A. Barker, Mr. W. W. Brown, Mr. M. C. Collins, Mr. W. S. Dupree, Mr. W. T. Easley, Miss Maria Farr, Mr. D. J. Farrell, Capt. A. Gilfillan, Mr. J. Garrido, Y. Suiz, Mr. Y. A. Hori, Mr. J. A. Higgins, Mr. Geo. H. Hosen, Mr. G. Houghan, Miss H. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey, Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. H. Kasey, Mr. V. Krasus, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McLeod, Mr. J. P. Newson, Capt. J. Miclo, Mr. J. E. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ober and 2 children, Mr. Geo. B. Pattison, Mr. C. T. Palmer, Mr. C. P. Shuman, Hon. Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Miss M. Stolder, Mr. T. E. Stolgren, Dr. C. Terrill, and Mr. M. Walsh.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MEI CHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Glenstrag* is expected here from London to-day.

The str. *Namur* left Shanghai for this port on the 20th inst., at noon, with the homeward English mails, and is due here this morning.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" about Beginning of March.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NANKIN"

Arrived Hongkong on 21st February, 1916, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained to the Goods as landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, etc., or as s.s. "Mongolia."

From Persian Gulf, or as s.s. "H. I. N." and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the soborage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the station.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	HWAICHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Mar., at 8 P.M.
LONDON	KANLUNG	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnel	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Mar.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS.	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	—	—	HERSCHEL'S MARITIME	On 15th Mar.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MADANTARA	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 30th Mar.
VICTORIA & TAOMMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	QANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suroga	OSAKA SHOEI KAISHA	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHATTLE VIA KHELUNG, &c.	TAMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nagase	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Mar., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHINESE PORTS VIA JAPAN.	AYTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. P. Jones	OTO KISEI KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	INDRAHMA	Brit. str.	—	—	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	Middle of Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	NEWPORT OYSTERS	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About Beginning of Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	DAIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OTO KISEI KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KARIMORE	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th Mar.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OTO KISEI KAISHA	On 14th Mar., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MOSTAGLO	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 23rd Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 28th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	TAITVAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TAMGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SHIBUYO MARU	On 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SWAT	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Mar., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	KIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 25th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	TILWONG	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 24th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 4th Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURA & Co.	On 26th inst., at 9 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Feb., Noon.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 25th Feb., 8 A.M.
KOBE and MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Feb., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dany, Weihai.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals twice.

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TAOMMA and PORTLAND.

For Freight and further information, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quad uple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 31 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 19 APR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 14 JUNE.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 25 APR.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 23 JUNE.

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG	PROPOSED SAILING	FROM COLOMBO
24th February.	connecting with "SURAT"	18th March.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM HONGKONG	PROPOSED SAILING	FROM COLOMBO
24th February.	connecting with "SURAT"	18th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "KEELUNG" ... On 15th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong 18th January, 1916.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT, British str., 3,019, F. R. Clarke, 17th February—New York 7th October, Railway Material.—Bank Line.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 21st February—Saigon 16th February, Rice and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,327, D. R. Davies, 17th February—Saigon 12th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

FUJITALA, British str., 2,708, S. G. Cave, 17th February—Calcutta 1st February, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

HUPEH, British str., 1,905, A. J. Scott, 19th February—Bangkok, February 18th, Rice and Teakwood.—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 17th February—Saigon 9th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,288, Jones, 16th February—Saigon 11th February, Rice and Meal.—Order.

NIOHREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,595, S. Suzuki, 16th February—Wakamatsu, February 14th, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NIPPO, British str., 1,232, J. A. M. Bullock, February 20th—Saigon, February 15th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, February 20th—Kobe/Saigon, February 11th, Rice.—Thorson & Co.

S. JACON, Dutch str., 2,888, T. Bancho, February 19th—Singapore, February 13th, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

SHUNTING, British str., 1,034, McIntosh, 13th February—Shanghai 10th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAKSANG, British str., 1,111, Knight, February 19th—Haiphong, February 13th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VAN SPIELBERGEN, Dutch str., 1,888, R. de Weerd, 19th February—Hongkong 16th February, Coal.—Java-China-Japan Line.

VARG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jensen, 20th February—Saigon 14th February, Rice.—Thorson & Co.

YAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Nishi-kawa, 15th February—Wakamatsu 5th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,172, Picknell, 17th February—Bangkok 7th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSON, British str., 1,715, T. H. Lishman, 17th February—Wuhu 11th February, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUNNAN, British str., 1,906, W. French, February 20th—Saigon, February 14th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ON THE BERKE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR"

Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London about the 5th April, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong 18th February, 1916.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRASAMHA," about Middle of Mar.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER"

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

Messrs. BREWER & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Ashbury	Noon, 23rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NAMUR	3 P.M., 24th Feb.	See Special Usual Ports of Call
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NANKIN	3 P.M., 9th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st Feb., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 24th Feb., 4 P.M.	
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Feb., Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI" MANILA LINE—TWINSCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

S.S. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHEI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	DAY	REMARKS
"HAIKONG"	Capt. Edw. Walker	WED. DAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.	
"HAIKONG"	Capt. W. C. Parnmore	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at 2 P.M.	
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 29th Feb., at 2 P.M.	

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "FULTALA," 4,1/4 knots, Capt. E. G. Cave, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 24th February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS. Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb.	On 16th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	16th Mar.	On 9th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
1916		1916	1916	1916	1916
NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	MEDINA	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
NANKIN	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	MONGOLIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
NOVARA	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	MALWA	Apr. 23	Apr. 30
MAITA	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	KHIVA	May 8	May 15
NAGOYA	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
NAMUR	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	Apr. 16	Apr. 16	AFABIA	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	KASHMIR	July 3	July 10
MAITA	May 7	May 7	MEDINA	July 17	July 24
NAGOYA	May 14	May 14	MONGOLIA	July 31	Aug. 7
NANKIN	May 21	May 21			
NOVARA	May 28	May 28			
MAITA	June 4	June 4			
NAGOYA	June 11	June 11			
NANKIN	June 18	June 18			

Steamers proceed via Bombay. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—

1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	4th Saloon	5th Saloon	6th Saloon
"A" Accommodation Single	"B" " " " " " "	"C" " " " " " "	"D" " " " " " "	"E" " " " " " "	"F" " " " " " "
£74	£58	£43	£27	£21	£15
£74	£58	£43	£27	£21	£15
£74	£58	£43	£27	£21	£15
£74	£58	£43	£27	£21	£15
£74	£58	£43	£27	£21	£15

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

(INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	if calling	LONDON
about	about	about	about	about	about	about
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NELSON	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £82 Single, £164 Return; 2nd Saloon £62 Single, £124 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single, £108 Return; 2nd Saloon £44 Single, £88 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

Subject to Alteration.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	FOR	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tenmei	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon
	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	15,000	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagaoka	15,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Oyoda	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SATURDAY, 4th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	WED. DAY, 23rd Feb.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KORE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kusaka	8,000	SUNDAY, 27th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	MONDAY, 28th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	THURSDAY, 5th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	15,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.
	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. C. C.	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Feb.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 561.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 381.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 721.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single Yen 200.130.	To Montreal 1st Single Yen 230.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single Yen 245.	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 241.
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Return Yen 273.16.
1st Return Yen 273.	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 125.
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 800.	" " 2nd " 283.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leaves	Remarks
DAIREN MARU	11,000 — 14 knots	SATURDAY, 26th Feb.	
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 14 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.	
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.	
SHIYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	SAT., 8th April.	
CHIYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRIDAY 21st April.	
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 3rd May.	

Proceeding to South America Ports. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila, at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of retaining from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.

MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THROUGH TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building. Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA

STEAMER AMAZON ... On 25th Feb., at 5.30 P.M.

YOKOHAMA ... POLYNESIAN ... On 8th March.

(Without Transshipment) HONOLULU ... On 5th Mar., at 5.30 P.M.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and ATLANTIQUE ... On 18th March.

PORTS ... (Without Transshipment) AMAZON ... On 18th March.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 740.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

STEAMER CANADA MARU ... Captain T. Suruga ... SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted room for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PINANG, AND COLOMBO.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

"DAIGI MARU" ... T. Konishi ... SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

SOSHU MARU ... A. Kobayashi ... WED. DAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

STEAMER Captain Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB BOXING

SUBJECT TO SUFFICIENT ENTRIES BEING RECEIVED AN AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.

CONDITIONS:

(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.

(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 148 lbs.

(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries stating weight to be addressed to L. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.

No Competition if less than 18 entries.

The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

- Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. 77

